

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN EXAM

I. LANGUAGE

NOUNS: Declensions I and II

N.B. For reading comprehension purposes, a limited number of common third declension nouns may occur, e.g., *urbs, canis, rex, sol*

Nominative: subject
predicate nominative

Genitive: possession

Dative: indirect object

Accusative: direct object

object of the prepositions *ad, ante, circum, in, per, post, trans*

Ablative: object of the prepositions *ab, cum, de, ex, in, sine, sub*

Vocative: direct address

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN READING LEVEL

Students read words, phrases and simple sentences and dialogues frequently associated with pictures. The reading comprehension passage incorporates high frequency vocabulary with use of repetition to assist comprehension. Texts are composed to narrate a short story with an introduction, series of events, and conclusion.

PRONOUNS:

personal *ego, tu, nos, vos* (nominative, dative and accusative)

interrogative *quis, quid* (nominative and accusative only)

ADJECTIVES: Declensions I and II

noun/adjective agreement

interrogative *quot*

numbers

Cardinal numbers 1-10

Roman numerals 1-100

ADVERBS: positive forms from first and second declension adjectives

interrogative *cur, ubi*

irregular *bene, male*

CONJUNCTIONS: *aut, et, quod, sed, ubi*

ENCLITIC: *-ne*

VERBS: Conjugations I and II

N.B. For reading comprehension purposes, a limited number of common third and fourth conjugation verbs may occur e.g., *audio, dico, mitto, scribo, venio*.

three tenses of the indicative mood: present, imperfect, future (active voice)

present active imperative

irregular verb *sum* (present, imperfect, future)

present active infinitive

II. CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

GEOGRAPHY: the Roman world, e.g., *Roma, Italia, Graecia, Britannia, Hispania, Mare Nostrum, Tiber River*

MYTHOLOGY:

Olympians (Greek and Roman names) and associated attributes

founding of Rome, e.g., *Romulus and Remus*

ROMAN LIFE: city of Rome, e.g., *Forum, Circus Maximus, Colosseum*; basic housing, e.g., *villa, atrium*; clothing, e.g., *toga, tunica, stola*; Roman household, e.g., *pater, mater, servus, filius*

III. LATIN IN USE

BASIC SPOKEN PHRASES: e.g., *Salve, Quid agis? Quid est nomen tibi? Vale, Ita vero, Minime, Quid est? Quis est?*

DERIVATIVES: English words based on Latin roots, prefixes and suffixes

e.g., *agriculture, aquarium, portable, lunar, octet*

EXPRESSIONS, MOTTOES, AND ABBREVIATIONS: e.g., *E pluribus unum, tempus fugit, N.B., carpe diem, a.m.*